

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Five for \$25.00. Single copies, 5¢ per annum.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, 5¢ per annum.

Volume XXVI.....No. 35

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Three TALKS.—TAKING OF MALABO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street.—MAGNETS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

LAURA KEEKE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.—HARRINGTON JACK.—THREE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 555 Broadway.—Mlle. DE LA BEAUMAIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—AFRICOON AND EGYPTIAN.—THE LADY OF ST. THOMAS.—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c. At all hours.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 475 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SCENES AT GIBNEY'S.

HOOGLY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Rialto, Broadway.—EUROPEAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. At all hours.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 63 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

MELODEON, No. 89 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

ART UNION, No. 497 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Tuesday, February 5, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The European edition of the Herald will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrapper, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The Peace Conference met at Washington yesterday, and organized temporarily by appointing Mr. Wright, of Ohio, Chairman, and A. E. Ward, of Maryland, Secretary. A committee to select permanent officers was appointed, and it is supposed ex-President Tyler will be chosen to preside. Without transacting any other business, at half-past one o'clock the Convention adjourned. All the States that have appointed Commissioners were represented, excepting New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven States were fully represented. No reporters were admitted to the Convention.

There was considerable excitement throughout the city yesterday, caused by a report that Fort Sumter had been reinforced. There was, however, not the least foundation for the rumor.

The United States storeship Supply, from Pensacola, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing quite a number of officers of the navy and their families, and among them Mrs. Slemmer, the wife of the commander of Fort Pickens. A letter from a correspondent, describing the seizure of the public property at Pensacola by the secessionists, may be found in another column.

The latest accounts from Pensacola make no mention of the arrival of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn off that port.

The election of delegates to the Virginia State Convention took place yesterday. The reports that have reached us indicate that the people have declared against secession.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has demanded of Gov. Morgan the immediate surrender of the arms recently seized in the city by the Metropolitan police, by order of Superintendent Kennedy, and in his communication expresses the hope that a like outrage will not again be committed. Gov. Morgan has not yet replied to the demand. The illegal action of the police in this matter, if not speedily repudiated, will doubtless lead to reprisals on the part of Georgia.

The United States Senate yesterday presented their scene of painful interest. Messrs. Seward, Benjamin, the Senators from Louisiana, withdrew from Congress, their State seceded from the Union, and both uttered eloquent valedictory addresses. The members of the House from Louisiana, with exception of Mr. Bouquigny, will probably withdraw to-day. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the Senate whether any arsenals, forts, arms or munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seized by any persons in the State of Louisiana, and especially whether the mint of the United States at New Orleans has been taken possession of unlawfully by any persons; and if any money of the United States, and, if so, how much, has been unlawfully appropriated by any persons, and by whom. Laid over. The debate on the crisis was resumed, and Messrs. Clingman and Hale made speeches on the subject. The bill providing a government for the Pike's Peak region was taken up. The name of the Territory was changed from Idaho to Colorado, and the bill was passed. The \$25,000,000 loan bill was reported by the Finance Committee, and made the special order for to-day.

In the House Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the mint and money at New Orleans, and the refusal to pay drafts drawn by the United States on their own money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House at an early day, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests, all the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore the government possession of said property and treasure. Objection was made, and the subject was passed over. A resolution to admit the delegates to the Peace Convention to the floor of the House was also objected to. In Committee of the Whole the Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed. The Senate's amendment, appropriating \$300,000 for the Chiriqui isthmus purchase, was rejected. The Senate's amendment, appropriating \$135,000 for the purchase of a government printing office, was agreed to. During the present week the House will hold evening sessions for discussion on the crisis. About fifty speeches have already been made on this subject in the House, and should all who desire to speak on it obtain an opportunity the debate will probably last to the breaking up of the present Congress.

A mass meeting of workmen took place last evening at the Steuben House, Bowery, about two hundred persons being present. The chair was taken by Charles McCarthy, and a series of resolutions in favor of Union and conciliation, combined with the administration of the laws according to the constitution, and also calling upon Congress peacefully to settle the present difficulty by directly appealing to the votes of the people, were read. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. E. J. Sullivan, Ira B. Davis, Major Hennessy, Cullen and others, arguing that the use of arbitrary measures was not necessary, calling upon the Republicans to offer the olive branch of peace, and speaking in favor of the Crittenden compromise as most likely to meet the views of the Southern

States, as it came from a Southern man. Marshal Byrders was present, but did not speak till after the close of the meeting, when he entered into a rather stormy discussion with Mr. Beauy, a well known labor reformer.

The democratic members of the Albany Legislature, in caucus yesterday, after two formal ballots, on motion of a member, unanimously nominated ex-Governor Seymour as their candidate for United States Senator in the election which takes place to-day. The caucus also nominated as candidates for Regents of the New York University, Rev. Jeremiah W. Cummings, of this city, and Hon. John D. Willard, of Rensselaer. The Republicans also held a caucus for Regents of the University, and nominated Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga, and J. Carson Brevoort, of Kings. Judge Harris, of Albany, was nominated by the republican caucus on Saturday as their candidate for United States Senator.

In the State Senate at Albany yesterday various reports were made, some bills introduced, and a few passed, but all of local importance only. The only matter of general interest was the discussion on the report of the joint committee of the two houses in reference to sending delegates to the Washington Conference. A substitute for the original report was offered, recommending Congress to call a convention of the States, to meet in Washington on the 4th of March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to devise some measures of reconciliation. This and the original report were discussed, but the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on either. In the Assembly a petition was presented praying for the abolition of the office of City Judge in this city; also a bill providing for the preservation of freedom of speech in the State, inflicting penalties of fine and imprisonment on persons who shall wilfully disturb the proceedings of any meeting convened and acting in a lawful manner. Other bills were introduced, but nothing further of particular importance transpired.

The steamship Kedar arrived at this port last night from Liverpool, with advices to the 22d ult. two days later than those brought by the Arabia. The political news is unimportant. The London money market continued depressed, while at Liverpool cotton was in active demand, at improved prices. Breadstuffs were dull. The Kedar brought \$45,000 in specie.

We publish this morning additional news from Central and South America, brought by the Northern Light, which arrived at her wharf here on Sunday morning.

President Barrios, of Salvador, had paid his promised visit to President Carrera, of Guatemala, and was expected to return to his own capital by the 18th or 20th ult.

It is said the government of Costa Rica intends annulling the Chiriqui-Thompson grant, in consequence of the failure on the part of the New York company to pay into the State treasury on the day agreed on a certain stipulated amount.

Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister, was urging the government of Nicaragua to ratify the treaty with the United States. On December 31 took place the formal surrender to Nicaragua, by Great Britain, of the Mosquito Coast and port of San Juan del Norte. Mr. Saenz, the Nicaraguan Commissioner, was treated to a series of balls and dinners; a governing committee for the port was appointed, and, in short, the new regime was inaugurated in the most friendly manner and under the most favorable auspices.

Peru is quiet, though there is still talk of war with Bolivia. Mr. Bartlett, mate of the American ship Kino, while at the Chincha Islands, was murdered on board his own vessel by a sailor belonging to the Hippogriff. Congress had voted the necessary funds to supply the port of Paita with fresh water.

Garcia Morena, Governor of Guayaquil, is said to have been elected President of Ecuador. Trade at Guayaquil had revived, and that city is now lighted with gas. The United States Consulate there has been closed, in consequence of the United States Minister at Quito refusing to recognize the agent who was left in charge by the Consul during the absence of the latter, who is on a visit to the United States.

A public meeting was held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute for the purpose of aiding Mr. Orville Gardner and the committee to carry on the charitable institution located in the new Bowery, and known as the Fourth Ward Reading Room—an institution intended to reclaim drunkards and to prevent others from becoming such. Addresses were made by Mr. Wm. C. Noyes, Rev. Dr. Chapin and Mr. Gardner, and the sum of \$250 was collected from the audience.

Chile, which has lately been prospering quietly, appears to be threatened with one of those revolutions which seem to be the normal condition of the Spanish-American people. The trouble grows out of the Presidential election, which is soon to take place. The extradition treaty with France has been published as a law of the land. The Indians were still troublesome. The continued absence of the Archbishop of Chile was the general source of dissatisfaction, and the government had refused to pay him his rents. In Valparaiso South Carolina rice is scarce and in demand. Exchange on the United States, 13 cent premium.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island on Saturday set aside the verdict in the case of Mary Hanity against the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hartford, on the ground that the former verdict for the plaintiff was procured by wilful and corrupt perjury.

The Court Martial of Colonel Corcoran was resumed yesterday evening at the Arsenal. Colonel Voshburgh's testimony was concluded, and the prosecution closed with examining Brigadier General Yates. Nothing new was elicited. The defence opened with the examination of Colonel Halsey, whose testimony was similar to that of Colonel Voshburgh, so far as the expression of opinion was concerned regarding the illegality of ordering out more than two division parades per annum. The Court Martial adjourned to Monday next, at seven P. M.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the resolution inviting the President elect to visit New York when on his way to Washington, and appointing a committee to do the honors, was called up and made the special order for Thursday next. A resolution was adopted that the Corporation Counsel give his opinion as to whether or not the Common Council is obliged to award the street cleaning contract to the lowest bidder. The report in favor of granting an additional quarter of a million dollars was taken up, strongly opposed by several members, and finally laid over. The tax levy was reported back by the Finance Committee, with additions amounting to \$262,000, but without taking action on the subject the Board adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when Mr. Stevenson offered a preamble and resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to Abraham Lincoln, the President elect, on his way to Washington. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and were immediately sent to the Aldermen for concurrence. Resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to procure steam fire engines for Engine Company No. 33 and Hose Company No. 62 were referred to the Fire Department Committee. A number of resolutions in favor of appointing commissioners of deeds were also referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Chief of Police to report to the Corporation Attorney all violations of corporation ordinances by all the city railroad companies, or by persons transacting business with these companies. A series of resolutions were presented directing the Hudson Railroad Company to remove the turnout switches between Rescué and Duane streets; also to not al-

low their cars to be loaded or unloaded or stand in the public thoroughfare between Church and Canal streets; and that if the company fail to comply with the resolutions, the Street Commissioner shall take steps to carry them into effect. The paper was referred to the Committee on Railroads, with the request to report at the next meeting of the Board. After receiving communications from the heads of departments and acting upon a number of papers from the Aldermen, the Board adjourned till Thursday.

The will of Catherine R. Goodhue was admitted to probate yesterday. The testatrix possessed about \$100,000 in real and personal estate, which she divided into fourteen shares and distributed among her relatives, after leaving \$500 to her physician. The wills of John Martin and Charles W. Dayton have also been admitted.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, when Recorder Hoffman entered upon the discharge of his official duties. A Grand Jury was empanelled, and a brief charge was given to them by the Recorder, who in his introductory remarks expressed the pregnant truth that the business of grand jurors was to indict the persons charged with crime instead of discussing general civility, and that if an intelligent and independent press was unable to arouse good citizens to reform abuses, Grand Jurors need not expect to be able to do so.

The ice in Central Park was never in better condition than yesterday, the frost which set in about five o'clock P. M. on Sunday having congealed the rain which had recently fallen. The surface was very "keen," and suited both "curlers" and skaters. The only accident yesterday happened to a police officer trying to find the bottom of the pond by going in up to his neck through the ice. A very small boy caused some excitement by turning skillful somersaults while skating. The official returns to seven P. M. yesterday were:—Pedestrians, 58,000; equestrians, 80; vehicles, 3,000; and to the close of skating, pedestrians, 65,000; vehicles, 3,500. Nearly nineteen thousand females were counted as having entered the Park during the hours of skating. To show the attraction of the skating pond, on one of which there was no skating—Saturday—Pedestrians, 260; equestrians, 4; vehicles, 25. Sunday—Pedestrians, 7,000; equestrians, 45; vehicles, 1,200.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 367 deaths in this city during the past week—a decrease of 36 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 103 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 65 of the brain and nerves, 9 of the generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 149 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 9 of old age, 42 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 5 premature births, 46 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 25 of general fevers, and 3 unknown—of which 8 were from violent causes. The nativity table gives 243 natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 5 of England, 30 of Germany, 4 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

Owing to the decline in sterling exchange, which closed at about 105½ for gold bankers' bills, combined with firmness in freight, the cotton market was heavy yesterday, and closed at about 16c. lower. The sales embraced 1,700 bales, on the basis of about 12½c. for middling uplands. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of about 500 hhds. Cuba and 850 hhds. molasses, for export, on terms given in another column. The number of hhds. of sugar grown in Louisiana last year was 221,840. Estimating the average weight of the hhd. at 1,200 lbs., and the price at 6c. per lb., gives \$22 per hhd. This makes a total value of \$18,971,480, against \$18,100,850 in 1858-59, and \$24,998,424 in 1857-58, thus showing that there has been a decided falling off in the yield within the past three years. The crop of 1858-59 amounted to 262,296 hhds., against 221,840 in 1857-58, thus showing a falling off in the crop equal to 140,450 hhds. in the last year's production. The growth in Texas also exhibited a decrease. The yield in 1858-59 was 3,799 hhds., against 6,000 hhds. in 1857-58. Its principal cultivation in Texas is confined to the three counties of Brazoria, Fort Bend and Matagorda. Flour was heavy yesterday, especially shipping brands of State and Western, while extra State was in fair request at Saturday's prices. Wheat was inactive and dull, and quotations nominal at the close. Corn was dull and lower, with moderate sales. Pork was steady, and sales light at \$17 75 a \$17 87 ½ for prime. Coffee was steady and sales limited. Freight was steady at Saturday's rates, while engagements were moderate.

Will the People of the North Permit Secession?

It was clearly evolved from the discussion between Senators Seward and Mason, on Thursday last, that the future premier under Mr. Lincoln, has calculated civil war as among the probabilities of the future, and as an inevitable consequence of persistence on the part of the South in its resistance of Northern aggression.

The arguments of the tyrant—force, compulsion and power, as a last resort—were employed by him without stint, and he declared his readiness to "stand or perish," with arms in his hands, if upon that condition alone the Union may be preserved. "Everybody," he said, "who shall resist, oppose or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear as motes upon a summer's eve," when the whirlwind arises which shall sweep them away. Vainly that the issues between North and South were founded upon a mere abstraction, in behalf of "twenty-four African slaves, one slave for every forty thousand square miles of territory," acknowledging that "slavery has ceased to be a practical question," he could yet declare that "battle was the measure to be resorted to last, for the salvation of the confederacy." Mr. Mason, in reply, deprecated "measuring swords" to settle such a controversy. "I trust," he exclaimed, "that we may avoid the ultima ratio of the Senator from New York. I trust the good sense, the wisdom, the civilization, the humanity of the age, will rescue the country from the effect of any such counsels. I trust that in the free States there is a body of good sense, an enlightened basis of patriotism, sufficiently free from the shackles of party obligations, to see the folly of such advice. What! war to restore the Union or preserve it? And that men of sense shall be deluded into war under the pretence of only enforcing the laws of the nation? I appeal to the free States to repudiate the counsels of the Senator from New York, and disown them; and if, in the Providence of God, it is to result that we are to separate in two confederacies, then let the counsels of peace prevail, and not the counsels of the Senator from New York. Let the counsels of peace prevail, as the only counsels which can avert that greatest of all calamities—war between brother and brother—a war between races, which could conquer peace only through oceans of blood and countless millions of treasure."

Nine out of ten of the people of the Northern States are prepared to re-echo the patriotic sentiments of Mr. Mason. The citizens of the free States are not prepared for civil war, nor will they consent to imbrue their hands in the blood of their brethren at the South. The views promulgated by Mr. Seward have excited the deepest feeling of distrust and alarm, and it is the common utterance of men's mouths, that any attempt on the part of the incoming administration to carry out his secession theory, will meet with no less resistance in the non-slaveholding than in the slaveholding States.

It is true that the bitter end so long foreseen is approaching, and that the period has arrived for the country to pay for the treat of elevating anti-slavery republicanism to power; yet the catastrophe has not come upon us so suddenly, or without such premonitory signs, that citizens of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, can be hurried into a course so suicidal, atrocious and wicked as a portion of our republican leaders would mark out for them. We have drifted to a point where the problem has ceased to be, whether the Union can be saved; and, in answer to the still more important question, shall the South be permitted to go out peacefully? A conservative, right minded man at the North has already given, in his heart, an affirmative response. "Irrepressible conflict" has succeeded in developing the outlines of a fearful shadow over the land; but sober minded, patriotic citizens will never permit it to acquire a bloody substance. In the annals of history, there would be no parallel of a nation, from a similar height of prosperity; surrounded by every external and rejoicing in every internal essential of happiness; having plunged its future destiny, its wealth, fair fame, and the hopes resting upon it, into such an abyss of ruin, desolation and irrecoverable hopelessness of misery, as would be the consequence, if successful, of Mr. Seward's appeal to "battle." Far better that the Union should be dismembered forever, than that fraternal hands should be turned against one another to deluge the land in blood.

The masses of our population, in all of the States, are unquestionably peace loving and conservative. Five-sixths of those who are entitled to vote, in the North, deplore the agitation which is kept alive by the demagogues of our representatives. They see the gigantic footsteps with which anarchy has been lately progressing; but they have found it impossible, as yet, to make their voices heard. They have witnessed the culpable inactivity of Congress, and have seen discretion, judgment and patriotism sacrificed before ambition and venality, without having it in their power to remedy the evil. But if in addition to what is past, they see civil discord about to be inaugurated, they will arise as one man and cry out—No! They loathe the thought of internecine strife upon a paltry issue, created by demagogism and fanaticism, and they have already issued the fiat that, if the States of the Union must separate they shall do so in amity, and they will hold Mr. Seward and the administration of which he is to form a part responsible, if he exerts his influence to force them into it.

Arrangements for the Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington. We publish in another column a strong and significant address from Senators Seward and Benjamin, and other Congressional representatives of Louisiana to the Convention of that State which decreed its secession from the United States, strongly urging an immediate co-operation with South Carolina, and approving of the seizure of the forts and arsenals at New Orleans, which they had urged. The Louisiana representatives were previously in favor of submitting to the authority of the federal government until the 3d of March; but we learn from their address to the Convention that they were led to counsel immediate secession in consequence of the military movements at Washington, which have been set on foot by the rumors of an intended attack on the national capital to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. They say that Gen. Scott is well known to have submitted to the President "a plan of a campaign on a gigantic scale for the subjugation of the seceding States, the initiation of movements for garrisoning all the Southern forts and arsenals, with a view of employing them, not for the beneficent purposes for which they were intended—our defence against a foreign foe—but for intimidation and coercion."

It is true that serious fears have been entertained of an attempt to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps to seize upon the federal capital, by armed bands from the border slave States of Virginia and Maryland, aided by volunteers from the neighboring slave States, and that in consequence of these reports Gen. Scott has been concentrating troops, artillery and munitions of war at Washington. We learn also that the United States troops in the Northern States are being rapidly put upon a war footing. At the laboratories destructive pyrotechnics, with balls and cartridges, are being prepared. Large contracts for ambulances and field litters have been given out by the War Department. Within the past week five hundred additional troops have arrived in Washington, forming an aggregate of about one thousand men, with five batteries of light artillery—a quota sufficient for an army of five thousand men. General Scott has also ordered large supplies of ammunition to be sent to Fort McHenry.

In the Northern navy yards no less activity prevails. The equipment of vessels of light draught is being pushed with energy, so as to have ready in a short time a coast guard to cruise in the Southern waters.

The steamer Water Witch is already under orders to be fitted out at Philadelphia; the steam gunboat Pawnee, also at the same place; the Harriet Lane, at this port; the brig Perry is now being speedily prepared at Brooklyn; the brigs Dolphin and Bainbridge are approaching readiness at Norfolk and Boston, and the steam gunboats Crusader, Wyandott and Mohawk, now in the Gulf, can all be concentrated in a few days.

These preparations, and especially those so actively and quietly prosecuted under General Scott's orders, aided in this city by his son-in-law, Col. Scott's look warlike. The latter is actively superintending operations here. Recruiting is in active progress. There are on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands at this time 600 troops, chiefly recruits, who are being actively drilled.

These movements have not passed unobserved by people in Virginia and Maryland, some of whom have charged that the concentration of the warlike arrangements at Washington is to form the basis of a coercive army, with the view of overawing those two States, and thus prevent their withdrawal and return to the Union.

Military men consider that the present force of regular troops now in Washington is quite ample to repel 10,000 irregular troops, had such a number designed to prevent Lincoln's inauguration. Gen. Scott continues to order troops and munitions of war to Washington, and to concentrate others at New York and other convenient places. The Corps of Engineers have been removed from West Point to Washington, a measure not resorted to except in case the country is engaged in war. The garrison at that place has been left without a regular soldier, a thing which, it is said, has not previously occurred since its establishment.

Now, it is manifest that if the two sections of the country separate peacefully, and form two distinct confederacies, there will be no necessity for coercion, and no need of an increased military organization; but if there be any good grounds for the news relative to a conspiracy to seize upon the national capital by an armed force, or on previous to the 4th of March, it is quite proper that precautionary measures should be taken to prevent it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected President of the United States, and he should be constitutionally inaugurated at Washington, the capital of the republic. The President, the Secretary of War, and General Scott, the acting Commander-in-Chief of the army, are perfectly right, of course, in resolving that he shall be so inaugurated. Any attempt to prevent it by an armed mob, or any other body, we have no doubt would be frowned down by the conservative people of the South and the North alike; but if there be any fears that such an outrage may be committed, it is clearly the duty of the Executive, the War Department and General Scott to be prepared to resist it, by the addition of any number of men that may be deemed necessary, and if five thousand men are not sufficient, by all means let them have ten thousand.

If, however, the intimations of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward that a coercive policy is to be pursued by the new administration should be accepted as a fact, and if the idea so forcibly embodied in this manifesto of Messrs. Seward and Benjamin—that these military movements are the precursors of a gigantic plan to subjugate the seceding States—should gain ground in the border slave States and the South generally, then the worst fate predicted for the country will have befallen us—a devastating civil war. It is unnecessary to say that the inauguration of such a policy would be stubbornly resisted in the North as well as in the South; for there would be two parties in the North, widely divided upon that question. As to the propriety of insuring the peaceful inauguration of the new President in the federal capital, there may be but one sentiment; but a "gigantic plan to subjugate the South" is a very different question.

In the event of an amicable separation between the North and South, and the construction of two confederacies, Washington, we suppose, would have to be given up to the South, where it properly belongs—the District of Columbia having been ceded by Maryland. The Northern confederacy would want a capital nearer to the Arctic circle, towards which Mr. Seward has predicted it is destined to extend. It may be that its location would be fixed where Mr. Seward intimated—at the head waters of the Mississippi; but it may be that its more fitting site would be found to be at the mouth of the Hudson.

Arrangements for the Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

We publish in another column a strong and significant address from Senators Seward and Benjamin, and other Congressional representatives of Louisiana to the Convention of that State which decreed its secession from the United States, strongly urging an immediate co-operation with South Carolina, and approving of the seizure of the forts and arsenals at New Orleans, which they had urged. The Louisiana representatives were previously in favor of submitting to the authority of the federal government until the 3d of March; but we learn from their address to the Convention that they were led to counsel immediate secession in consequence of the military movements at Washington, which have been set on foot by the rumors of an intended attack on the national capital to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. They say that Gen. Scott is well known to have submitted to the President "a plan of a campaign on a gigantic scale for the subjugation of the seceding States, the initiation of movements for garrisoning all the Southern forts and arsenals, with a view of employing them, not for the beneficent purposes for which they were intended—our defence against a foreign foe—but for intimidation and coercion."

It is true that serious fears have been entertained of an attempt to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps to seize upon the federal capital, by armed bands from the border slave States of Virginia and Maryland, aided by volunteers from the neighboring slave States, and that in consequence of these reports Gen. Scott has been concentrating troops, artillery and munitions of war at Washington. We learn also that the United States troops in the Northern States are being rapidly put upon a war footing. At the laboratories destructive pyrotechnics, with balls and cartridges, are being prepared. Large contracts for ambulances and field litters have been given out by the War Department. Within the past week five hundred additional troops have arrived in Washington, forming an aggregate of about one thousand men, with five batteries of light artillery—a quota sufficient for an army of five thousand men. General Scott has also ordered large supplies of ammunition to be sent to Fort McHenry.

In the Northern navy yards no less activity prevails. The equipment of vessels of light draught is being pushed with energy, so as to have ready in a short time a coast guard to cruise in the Southern waters. The steamer Water Witch is already under orders to be fitted out at Philadelphia; the steam gunboat Pawnee, also at the same place; the Harriet Lane, at this port; the brig Perry is now being speedily prepared at Brooklyn; the brigs Dolphin and Bainbridge are approaching readiness at Norfolk and Boston, and the steam gunboats Crusader, Wyandott and Mohawk, now in the Gulf, can all be concentrated in a few days.

These preparations, and especially those so actively and quietly prosecuted under General Scott's orders, aided in this city by his son-in-law, Col. Scott's look warlike. The latter is actively superintending operations here. Recruiting is in active progress. There are on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands at this time 600 troops, chiefly recruits, who are being actively drilled.

These movements have not passed unobserved by people in Virginia and Maryland, some of whom have charged that the concentration of the warlike arrangements at Washington is to form the basis of a coercive army, with the view of overawing those two States, and thus prevent their withdrawal and return to the Union. Military men consider that the present force of regular troops now in Washington is quite ample to repel 10,000 irregular troops, had such a number designed to prevent Lincoln's inauguration. Gen. Scott continues to order troops and munitions of war to Washington, and to concentrate others at New York and other convenient places. The Corps of Engineers have been removed from West Point to Washington, a measure not resorted to except in case the country is engaged in war. The garrison at that place has been left without a regular soldier, a thing which, it is said, has not previously occurred since its establishment.

Now, it is manifest that if the two sections of the country separate peacefully, and form two distinct confederacies, there will be no necessity for coercion, and no need of an increased military organization; but if there be any good grounds for the news relative to a conspiracy to seize upon the national capital by an armed force, or on previous to the 4th of March, it is quite proper that precautionary measures should be taken to prevent it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected President of the United States, and he should be constitutionally inaugurated at Washington, the capital of the republic. The President, the Secretary of War, and General Scott, the acting Commander-in-Chief of the army, are perfectly right, of course, in resolving that he shall be so inaugurated. Any attempt to prevent it by an armed mob, or any other body, we have no doubt would be frowned down by the conservative people of the South and the North alike; but if there be any fears that such an outrage may be committed, it is clearly the duty of the Executive, the War Department and General Scott to be prepared to resist it, by the addition of any number of men that may be deemed necessary, and if five thousand men are not sufficient, by all means let them have ten thousand.

If, however, the intimations of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward that a coercive policy is to be pursued by the new administration should be accepted as a fact, and if the idea so forcibly embodied in this manifesto of Messrs. Seward and Benjamin—that these military movements are the precursors of a gigantic plan to subjugate the seceding States—should gain ground in the border slave States and the South generally, then the worst fate predicted for the country will have befallen us—a devastating civil war. It is unnecessary to say that the inauguration of such a policy would be stubbornly resisted in the North as well as in the South; for there would be two parties in the North, widely divided upon that question. As to the propriety of insuring the peaceful inauguration of the new President in the federal capital, there may be but one sentiment; but a "gigantic plan to subjugate the South" is a very different question.

In the event of an amicable separation between the North and South, and the construction of two confederacies, Washington, we suppose, would have to be given up to the South, where it properly belongs—the District of Columbia having been ceded by Maryland. The Northern confederacy would want a capital nearer to the Arctic circle, towards which Mr. Seward has predicted it is destined to extend. It may be that its location would be fixed where Mr. Seward intimated—at the head waters of the Mississippi; but it may be that its more fitting site would be found to be at the mouth of the Hudson.

The Virginia Convention Election and the Ultimatum Involved.—The election of delegates to the State Convention which is soon to meet in Virginia on the secession question came off in all the numerous counties of the State yesterday. We shall not be able for some days yet to report the classification of the delegates elected; but, considering the ultimatum involved, we entertain very little hope of the retention of Virginia in the Union, whether the immediate or the conditional secessionists have carried this election.

The election turns upon immediate secession, or upon secession in default of a satisfactory compromise from the Border State Convention at Washington. Upon this issue, we think, the result may be set down as a foregone conclusion. The ultimatum to which the Virginia conservatives have been driven is the re-statement of the Missouri Compromise line, and its extension to the Pacific Ocean, including the surrender to the South and its institution of slavery of all the territories which we now possess, and all which we may hereafter acquire, on the south side of said line. Of course this proposition looks to the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and Central America, for the recovery, on the part of the South, of that balance of power which it has lost in the general government.

The question then recurs, will this Border State Convention be able to patch up a compromise that will arrest the secession movement in Virginia and the other border slave States? The Virginia Commissioners will require a compromise which shall apply to Territories to be acquired. So it is also with Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. But we have no hope of any satisfactory agreement in this Washington Convention upon this proposition. The border slave States may agree to it; but the border free States, so far as the republican party may be concerned, will reject it; and so we conjecture that the labors of this Convention, like the labors of the House Committee of Thirty-three and of the Senate Committee of Thirteen, will end in smoke.

We are not aware that a single prominent member of the republican party has indicated the slightest disposition, in view of any extremity, to relinquish to the South in advance, for the sake of the Union, any territory below Texas, or in the Gulf of Mexico, which we may hereafter acquire. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in his late conservative speech in the House of Representatives, very emphatically argued not only the absurdity, but the criminality, of any Southern demand of this nature. It is morally certain, then, that no such concession will be reached by this Border State Convention; and we shall be agreeably surprised if any such proposition shall receive the vote of even a solitary republican commissioner.

We think it most probable that this Washington Convention, like the House Committee of Thirty-three, will dissolve into two or three detachments and two or three reports, and that they will all be hung up to dry in Congress. The Virginia Convention, thus reduced to the chances of Mr. Seward's plan of waiting one, two or three years for a new constitutional convention, will be very apt to swing over into the Southern confederacy, preferring the union of the South, at all hazards, to a division of the South, subject to the discretion of the republican party, with a republican administration in possession of the government.

We conclude, therefore, that the adjournment of this Washington Border State Convention will be the signal, not for a general reaction in favor of the Union, but for the secession of the border slave States, beginning with the Old Dominion. The republican party appears to be shaping its policy to the contingency of a Southern confederacy, and to the only remaining alternative of peace or war. Failing to accomplish anything, then, for the Union, let us still hope that this Washington Convention may do much for the cause of peace.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL.—Amid the din and smoke of this Southern revolution, the republican party in Congress, as a precious sop to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania and New England, are pushing along the Morrill protective tariff bill, a measure which seems to be especially levelled at the commercial ascendancy of New York. The bill, with its advanced scale of duties on iron, woollen and cotton manufactures, and with its specific assessments, &c., gives an increased protection, or bounty, ranging from fifteen to twenty per cent, for the benefit of our home manufacturing companies; and it is not surprising, therefore, that Pennsylvania and the New England States should be working like bees to carry this measure, including all the resources of a powerful and unscrupulous lobby.

But how the delegation in Congress from New York have been brought to support this bill, which practically abolishes the warehousing system, we cannot imagine. The idea is immediate relief to the treasury, by enforcing the immediate payment of duties; but the effect of this expedient will be the suspension, to an immense extent, of importations which would otherwise be made. There is no market in this country now for the sale of imported goods; but, under the warehousing system, importations may be made, and held in readiness for the first opening of a market. Importations, however, will not now to any extent be made, when heavily increased duties are to be paid upon them within three months from the day of their delivery upon our wharves. The warehousing system encourages importations and stimulates our merchants in the work of finding a market for their goods, giving them, meantime, the benefit of a credit system which largely increases their capacities to import more. We can only look, therefore, upon this new tariff expedient, reducing the warehousing privilege to three months, as a republican measure of punishment against the anti-republic